

beyond the time at my disposal if I should go exhaustively into all the details of the preparation of the material (selection of culture medium, age and nature of the culture, its further elaboration and dosage). Only let this be emphasized, that the result is only ensured by the careful consideration of all these factors, which were gradually disclosed after years of painstaking work.

"Before I present to you the results in various classes of tuberculosis cases, I beg to express at this time my thanks to the numerous gentlemen who encouraged me through their confidence in my work, and who supported me by sending patients. And above all, through their constant corroborative observations and examinations: Drs. Bier, Hildebrandt, Schleich, Erich Mueller, Heymann, Blaschko, Neisser, Kuester, Gluck, Galewski, Karfunkel, Pulvermacher, Schwenk, Pannwitz, Oppenheim, Hennig, Solms, Nagelschmidt, Saalfeld, Mohr and Dosquet.

"In every method of use—subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, per os, conjunctival, locally applied to exposed tuberculosis areas—the preparation has shown itself to be absolutely harmless, even in large doses. The treatment exists in its intramuscular administration, once, twice, or three times (seldom oftener), at long time intervals. Success or non-success depends upon the complete absorption of the preparation. An infiltration must be formed at the site of injection, in size between that of a nut and a small apple, which in the course of the succeeding weeks or months gradually disappears. So long as the tissue exists and is being gradually absorbed, the healing takes place.

"Only when the injected remedy is completely taken up and remains in the body, do the striking curative effects appear. These regularly appear soon and continue. Under the influence, often of but a single injection, we see bone and fistulae of several years' standing become clean and closing."

The paper closes with a considerable number of case reports covering various tuberculosis infections and demonstration of cases.

DIABETES-MELLITUS.

I am undertaking an exhaustive research into the pathology, etiology and diet-therapy of Diabetes Mellitus. I am very anxious to hear from every physician in the United States who has a case under treatment, or who has had any experience in the treatment of this malady. Von Noorden says "the best treatment for the diabetic is the food containing the greatest amount of starch which the patient can bear without harm." If any physician who reads this has similar or contrary experience and would take the trouble to write me, I would esteem it a special privilege to hear from him, if only a postal card. Kindly address William E. Fitch, M. D., 355 W. 145th street, New York.

NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL REMEDIES.

Since publication of New and Non-Official Remedies (1912), and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with "New and Non-Official Remedies":

Calcium glycerophosphate is monohydrated normal calcium glycerophosphate $\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH}.\text{CHOH}.\text{CH}_2)_2\text{PO}_4.\text{H}_2\text{O}$, containing 90 per cent. of anhydrous salt. It is a white powder, almost tasteless, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in dilute acids. Glycerophosphates were introduced as "nerve foods" on the belief that the phosphorus

was in a readily assimilable form. Recent animal experiments indicate that glycerophosphates possess no advantage over inorganic phosphates in phosphorus metabolism. Dose 0.2 to 0.65 Gm. in powders, wafers, capsules or tablets suspended in water or syrup, or dissolved by the addition of sufficient citric acid or diluted hydrochloric acid.

Calcium glycerophosphate, Monsanto, is a non-proprietary article and complies with the tests laid down for calcium glycerophosphate. Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 4, 1913, p. 45.)

Slee's Refined and Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin is prepared according to Banzhaf's method. Supplied in packages containing 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000 units, in vials and also in syringes. The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Chicago, Ill. (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 4, 1913, p. 45.)

Vacules Cornutul contain cornutul 30 cc. in sealed ampules. The air in the container is removed before sealing whereby, it is claimed, deterioration is retarded. H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Jour. A. M. A., Jan. 4, 1913, p. 45.)

NEW MEMBERS.

Jones, H. W., San Luis Obispo.
Bush, H. C., Colfax, Cal.
Ellis, W. L., Glenn, Cal.
Downing, W. E., Suisun, Cal.
Leachman, R. S., Vallejo, Cal.
Avery, Sam'l. D., Watsonville.
Congdon, W. R., Santa Cruz.
Hall, Geo. P., Sunnyvale, Cal.
Greenwood, Edna M., San Jose.
Loehr, Bert E., San Jose.
Purkitt, Theodora T., Willows, Cal.
Bernard, J. H., Truckee, Cal.
Peck, R. E., Winters, Cal.
Yates, Jno. C., San Diego.
Hensel, E. A., San Diego.
Johnson, Wm. J., National City, Cal.
Pollock, Robt., San Diego.
Burnham, M. P., Los Molinas, Cal.
Whittington, W., Dinuba, Cal.
Helgesen, S., Templeton, Cal.
Clarke, B. F., Paso Robles, Cal.
Randolph, Jno. A., Willows.
Gardner, J. T., Willows.
Lund, Chas. W., Willows.
Lund, Etta S., Willows.
Tremblay, F. X., Willows.
Lawson, Frank M., Willows.
Gatliff, W. W., Butte City.
Yates, H. N., Pacific Grove.
Harbaugh, Dorothy F., Loma Linda, Cal.
George, W. S., Antioch.
Sweetser, G. W., Crockett.
Jones, Jno. T., Grass Valley.

DEATHS.

Borland, Robert, San Francisco.
Potts, John S., San Francisco (Died in Los Angeles).
Arndt, H. R., Cleveland, Ohio (formerly San Francisco).
Schirman, M., San Francisco.
Brown, Eugene E., Martinez.
Hansen, Geo. F. (Petaluma, Cal.), formerly of San Francisco.
Blanev, Chas. H., address unknown.
Watkins, Antoinette Q., address unknown.
Steen, D. B., Los Angeles.
Young, C. C., Los Angeles.
Dogge, O. H., address unknown.
Kierulff, B. F., Los Angeles.